### Amngements.

THIS EVENING TO SOME THE TO ME TO ME

THIS EVENING, at J. BELPHEGOR. THE MOUNTEBANK Chares Dinas, Missish vernon, Messre, Burnett, Ralton, Birladell Bairy, H. Son, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Everett, Mrs. Chanfras.

THIS EVENING, of 8-DAVID COPPERFIELD.

WINTER GARDEN.

Wilcol. Mr. Daniel Communication of the Communication of

THIS EVENING SATAN IN PARIS; JENNY LIND: Miss Helea Wantsta, Mr. J. A. Henne.

THIS EVENING THE ELVES, Or, THE STATUE BRIDE-PAS DE, FASUINATION: The Worrell Slaters, Malama Streblings, and full company. THIS EVENING AS S-LE TARTUFFE-LA NIAISE DE ST.

THIS EVENISO AS THREE FAST WOMEN; ROBERT, THE DEVIL: Miss Facey Herriag, Mr. G. L. FOR.

THIS APPERNUM S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS APPERNUM ST. 2 and THIS EVENING ST. UNCLE
TOM'S CABIN-Mrs. G. C. Howard Mrs. J. Pyror, Mrs. W. L.
Jamison, Misses, Joinia Clewer, Kehne, S. Johnstone, Hawking,
Hadsway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E.
Berdgmen, Anderson, Withan, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, OLD TIME'S ROCKS; THE LIVE INCINE Mosers Den Bryant, Neil Bryant, Dave Read, Nelse Beymout Relin Howard, Den Emmett, Master Ryan.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, 4949 BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES,
BURLISQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc., MYSTERIES
OF THE SIFTH AVE. HOTEL, WHO KILLED THE POLICE.

MAN

TO DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T.

TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Peinting by Mr.
Wm. Endford, Strakens CRUSHED BY ICKBERGS, for the
benefit of the Soldiers Organic Rome. THIS EVENING, EXHIBITION OF COLORED GRAMMAR BCHOOL No. 4, of No. 23 West Seventeenth-st.

No. 388 BROADWAY.
TO-DAY, free exidiation at the Phremological Museum of Fowler & Walls.

WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSRURGH.
THIS EVENING as & CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS,
Vocalists and Ref. Elingets.

TO-DAY, at 2 m m - TROTTING for Pures and Stake of \$1,000.

## Buginegs Notices.

BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT's KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful angulary. Inflammation from sunburn, and the dryness caused by the wind and air, are remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for goatlemen's use after Sold by dramate.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches, Auts and Vermin, and preserving furs and cluthing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. Lyon. All others are imitations. Take no other Insec! Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all drugglets, and by Bannes & Co., No. 21 Park row.

THE OPINION OF AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY .- " At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Tauchus, being generally used by them for Colds, &c." " Known a BRONCHIAL TROCKES" should be used upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough, which by neglect may terminate in some incurable Lang Disease.

Two Horrest ales 1500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and it is bricks will stand all CLIMATES, while those made by the day present machines all CREMER TO PIECES on be-

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE Saincia Macain's with only ove nones rowen; and will make out of the same superme of timber one turne Monu saincates than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. Ruqua, General Accor, No. 141 Ercadway. New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY .- DALLEY'S GALVANIC Homes Salve is few taking the place of all other Herse Liminents and Olintarents. At who use it acknowledge it to be the best known cure for gails, secondary cots, sprains, bruises, and in many cases galtre, young sparin, quitter crack, &c. 50c. a bex. Solid by all Druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Coder-st., N. Y.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S EMBROCATION, for the cure Neutralia. Typhoid Fever, Neutralia. Typhoid Fever, Neutralia. Typhoid Fever, Neutralia Grander of the same provide fevers and has not its equal for instantaneous fevers and has not its equal for instantaneous in the good effects of this Embracestion are in posses. Two bottle and be convinced. For each by Dr. No. 21 Park Revs. H. T. HILMROLD, No. 24 LRV, sole a peut, No. 116 Werren al., New York.

DR. DILLENBACK, author of a new work on Consympton, Broncuitts. ASTRMA and CATARRH, can be seen professionally at his rooms, No. 113 Ninth-st. a few doors west of Broadway. B. Y., every Thursday and Friday.

C. C. T. - DIARRHEA AND CHOLERAIC EVIDENCES safely controlled by Nundan's Compound Camphon Tucches, an agreeable Pocket Ramedy. Made only by C. H. Nundan, Twelith and Race, Philadelphia, 60 cents abox.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. The "best" (reado soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestant-st., Phys.; Astor ed., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid feandulent imitations of his patents.

Nanvovs Dability are all corable by Nature's Remedials from Plan Explanatory circular, one stump. Wx. R. Prince, Flushing N. Y. SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own

DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low.

Mantin & Co. 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut et., Phils. A HOUSEHOLD CARD.—Not only all the fashions in Hats, which may be found elsewhere, but a great diversity of styles, which can be found nowhere else, are comprised in the immense Erst-class stock at

CEDAR CAMPHOR Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN,

WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-ritch."

"Judge's Report" at the "Great Island Park Trial."

Bond for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both stitches in same piece of goods.

No. 508 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 420 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-lachines. -A. H. Sepler, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—ELIAS Howe, President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted. THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE—Sold exclu-

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac-A. A .- Dr. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS. resisse in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD's, No. 594 Broadway.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-SORS, SUPPOSYERS, &c...-MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office mity at No. 2 Vosey-at. Lady attendent.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray bair, without dyelog: is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, or liquid preparations. Depot No. 51 Barcley st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS - For Indigestion, Heartburn, o. manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by all Druggists

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISare Agents, No. 37 Park row, New York (established in 1849), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS .- William O'Neil, convicted of grand larceny, was remanded for sentence; Geo. Hunter pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny and was sentenced to State Prison for two years; Samuel Moulton pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary six hooths; Mary Kane pleaded guilty of attempt at grand larcent are rama ided. The Court then adjourned for the term.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. Als business letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIE ung." New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. NEWS OF THE DAY.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

According to accounts from Imperial sources received a San Francisco, the Liberals attacked the garrison at at San Francisco, the Liberals attacked the garmson at Hermosillo on the 4th inst. and captured and pillaged the town. The Liberal forces are reported to have committed great outrages and to have murdered 38 foreigners and 500 citizens who helped to defend the city. Imperial forces subsequently arrived, killed 200 of the Liberals, and drove the rost out of the town. The Imperialists defeated the Liberal Gen. Corona at Sinaloa, driving him 35 miles, killing 189 of his mea and capturing a large amount of automaticae.

## GENERAL NEWS.

James Hughes, charged with irregularities in the matter of bounty-brokerage, was before the United States Commissioner yesterday. One charge, out of 30 against him, was examined quite cursorily, and the result was, that the prisoner was held further to answer in \$56,000 bail, which, being unable to procure, he went to prison.

At the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, a proposition was submitted, looking to the erection of the now Post-Office on the southerly end of the City-Hall Park, and a a committee was appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Staking Fund respecting a tender of the preparty for the purpose indicated.

The Second Brigade paraded and went to East New-York yesterday. This brigade is composed of the 1st Artillery, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 8th and 96th Infantry. Col. Berger is the Acting General of this brigade.

In the case of Dr. Claus, convicted of manslaughter in

In the case of Dr. Claus, convicted of manslaughter in he third degree for killing Carson, counsel have obtained a writ of error with a stay of proceedings until a lew conviction shall be had at the General Term.

The Brooklyn City Government have received a petition requesting that the running of street cars on Sunday may be prohibited. An ordinance, prepared to meet the wishes of the prohibitionists, was sent in with the potition.

In the matter of shooting on board a Hoboken ferry-boat Sunday evening, the parties were before the Tombs Court, and the aggressive party was held for a future appearance in \$500 bonds.

Lamerande, the alleged defaulting cashier of the Bank of France, was before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday on a question of extradition. The case was put over till to-day.

Coroner Gamble yesterdsy commenced an inquest on the bodies of the two firemen who were killed at the burn-ing of the Academy of Music. The inquest was adjourned until to-day. Thomas Murphy, aged 19, having no occupation, and being suspected of complicity in the Forty-third-st. rob-bery case, was arrested on Sunday last and held for ex-

Scovel, it is said, will run for Congress as an independ-ent candidate in the First District of New-Jersey; the Democrats of that district making no nomination. The 9th Regiment celebrated the anniversary of its first departure for the war by a parade yesterday afternoon, ac-companied by Dodworth's line band.

Professor Alonzo Tripp, who for several years has lec-tured prominently in Lycoum courses, principally on European themes, announces a new lecture on Lafayette. Gov. Fenton left Albany on Saturday last for his home n Jamestown, Chatauqua County, and, it is understood, all be absent until about the 20th of June.

There will be a German mass meeting in Union-square on Monday afternoon next to protest against the enforce-ment of the new Excise and Sunday law. Excise receipts up to last evening were \$605,000. There are vague rumors about an organized attempt to oppose the execution of the new law.

Sundry persons who violated the Excise law were before the Police Courts of the city yearcrisy, and for the most part were held for trial, each in \$300.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Pise will occur in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, to-day (Tues-

day) at 10 o'clock a. m. The steamship Scotland, at this port yesterday, from Liverpool May 16, brought 1,654 passengers.

A steamboat was burned on the Upper Missouri, four days since, at a loss of \$25,000. Gold is hardly so firm, and closed yesterday at 137;. Government stocks are all strong and higher. For 5-20s of 1862 there was a special demand at 100 a 100;. The 7,30s are firm at 100; a 102; with few offering. Money is working easier, and on call is quoted 6-27 per cent. In commercial paper little doing.

#### CONGRESS. SENATE.

MAY 28 .- A Committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the National Banks. The joint resolution to facilitate communication between the several States was called up, and an amendment that Congress may st any time amend or repeal it was rejected. After an Executive Session the Senaie adjourned.

Resolutions were adopted calling for information as to proper the treaty of Washington; directing the Secre-tary of the Treasury to inform the House concerning gold-sales by him since the 1st inst.; dispensing with evening sessions until further orders; calling for information con-cerning the Freedmen's Bureau; directing an inquiry as to doubling pensions, and as to putting surviving soldiers of 1812 on the pension list; directing a bill to be re-ported entitling Provost-Marshals, &c., to pensions. of ISI2 on the pension list; directing a bill to be reported entitling Provost-Marshals, &c., to pensions; calling for reports on the Memphis riots, directing an inquiry as to repealing all laws authorizing brevet rank; directing an inquiry as to abolishing all District Courts but one in each State not entitled to more than seven members in Congress; directing an inquiry as to establishing a national military force in lieu of a standing army; and calling for information as to cotton in possession of the military authorities. Mr. Stevens introduced a new reconstruction bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Resolutions for the admission of the Tennessee members were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. A resolution directing the Printing Committee to report an eight-hour bill for Government employes was rejected. Bills were introduced to amend the National Currency Act in respect to taxing bank shares; and concerning-disbursing officers of the bank shares; and concerning-disbursing officers of the United States. A report was presented from the Banking Committee adverse to exempting State banks from the ten per cent tax on currency outstanding July 1 next. The House went into Committee, completed the consideration of the tax bill, and reported back the bill and amendments. After votice growning on a number of amendments, the CHRONIC DYSPERSIA, PILES, RHEUMATISM AND of the lax bill, and reported sea the bill an abscanning separately on a number of amendments, the House passed the bill, 111 to 11. Messages were received from the President concerning the Freedmen's Bureau and the mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Adjourned.

> The quarterly Treasury statement (up to March 31) will be found in our Washington column.

> The seventh page of to-day's TRIBUNE consists wholly of reading matter, including correspondence and local articles of much interest.

> A public meeting, called by the most influential of the colored people of this city, is to be held at the M. E. Church, in Sullivan-st., near Bleecker, this evening, to take action upon the subject of Impartial Suffrage.

The House yesterday completed the consideration of the Tax bill in Committee of the Whole, and the bill and amendments were reported back. Separate votes were then had on a number of amendments. The section authorizing gas companies to add the tax to their customers' bills was struck out. An amendment transferring the appointment of a special Commissioner from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President was rejected, 46 to 73. A proviso that the come lists shall be open to inspection, but not furnished nor allowed to be copied for publication, was rejected, 55 to 66. An amendment prohibiting the emoval of any revenue officer without the consent of the Senate, unless for malfeasance in office, during the recess of Congress, was also rejected, 57 to 66. The previous question was then seconded, Mr. Morrill congratulating the House on leaving the measure in good shape, and the bill was passed-Yeas. 111;

# HONORING THE DEAD.

Nays, 11.

The Daily News justifies the outrage at Augusta, Georgia, whereby Unionists were forcibly prevented from strewing flowers over the graves of our dead soldiers-alleging that

"The parties who got up the movement had every oppor-funity to decorate the graves of their dead, and do honor to their memory; and if they did not choose to do so, it was simply because that was not their object. Their hearts were sot, not upon honoring the dead Federalists, but upon deriding and insuiting the living Confederates. Their object, scarcely disguised, was simply to travesty the previous ceremonies by a mock procession of a rabble of negroes. The strewing of flowers was a mere pretent, and, if accomplished, would have been a mere incident."

-Now, it would be very easy to retort this line of

flower-strewing over the graves of dead Rebels on the 26th ult. was a "mere pretext" for the exhibition of persistent disloyalty; but we can do better. We admit-nay, we assert and maintain-the right of the surviving Confederates to honor the graves of their dead kindred and compatriots. We will not inquire into their impulses and motives. If an act is right in it-

self, its motive may be presumed a good one.

We insist that rule shall work both ways. The Unionists had as good a right to honor the graves of their soldiers as the Rebels had. If the latter had all the gentry and chivalry, while we had only "poor creatures" and "niggers," that may have been our misfortune, but did not affect our right. And those graves shall be honored; those who do not care to participate baving full liberty to stay away. We shall see what are the rights of the loyal in the premises, and how they are to be upheld and enjoyed.

### WHITHER DRIFTING?

The N. Y. Times closes an elaborate manifesto on

The Political Future" as follows: "The Executive Department of the Government adopts one line of policy, and a portion of the Union party in Congress puts forth another. Mr. Stevens, and those who act with him insist on 'protecting a preserved Government' by treating the States lately in rebellion as conquered provinces or as territories—by confiscating their property, denying them representation, disfranching their people, imposing upon them universal negro suffrage, and so crushing their energies and depriving them of political power as to render resistance hereafter hopeless. Does The [Buffale] Express believe that the Union party, continuing its activity on such a basis as this can continue its successes? With such a platform, and with such leaders, can it 'continue to occupy its sphere in the politics of the nation'

The idea is preposterous. No sagactous politician can for

such leaders, can it 'continue to occupy its sphere in the politics of the nation?'

"The idea is preposierous. No sugacious politician can for a moment deem it possible. If the Union party had been guided by prudence, moderation, and magnanimity—if its leaders in Congress had been men who sought to unite, strengthen and enlarge its active usefalness, instead of pushing personal opinions and promoting factious designs—they would have retained the hearty sympathy and coöperation of the President, commanded the assent of the great mass of the people, planted the germs of a strong Union party in every Southern State, destroyed foreers all possibility of incre sectional divisions, and made the Union party the strongest, most permanent and meat benedient political organization this country has ever seen. As it is, they have nearly wrecked it. By skuilful pilotage, by wise forbearance and deference to clashing convictions, something of this may yet be saved. But without these, there is but one alternative—either such a modification of existing parties as shall meet the new emergencies of the hour, or a sweeping triumph of the Democratic party in 1803. And the choice must be made very soon."

Remarks by The Tribune. Following closely on the heels of Gov. Seward's last Auburn speech, we can only understand the above as indicating the purpose of those who give tone to The Times to divide the Union party if possible-at all events, to destroy it. We are plainly told that it is the lack of "prudence, moderation, and magnanimity," and the cherishing of "factious designs" on the part of those who disagree with Mr. Andrew Johnson, that has caused alienation-that it is wholly the blame of Congress and those who feel and think as Congress acts, that has deprived them of "the hearty sympathy and cooperation" of the President. Of course, the inference is irresistible that wisdom and patriotism, "skillful pilotage and wise forbearance," dwell with those who agree in the main with the President-that is, with the Copperheads and Rebels, who, without one known exception, are enthusiastic and unqualified in their support of "the President's policy." Says The World, with unwonted truth and force:

with unwonted truth and force:

"Whence does opposition [to the President's policy] come? From the Republican party solely. Why is it formidable enough to block restoration, and completely arrest its progress? Only because the Republican majority against it is so large, that its friends in that party are powerloss to move hand or foot. "Who believes they will recent? or who believes that, without their reconstation, the policy of the President will snoceed, except by Democratic votes? A politician who proposes to convert the Radicals, and dispense with Democratic ald, talks so wide of the actual situation, that he cannot be listened to with partence. In the elections of the coming Autumn, the President will appeal to the poople against Congress; and the verdict will be against from unless the citizens who voted for McClellan are referenced by votes enough to make them a majority. The Radicals are a majority of the Republican party in every Congressional district, and will therefore make all the nominations. If the Conservatives continue to set with the party, they will be bound by the caucus proceedings of the majority, and help elect enemies of the President to the next Congress."

—It is the simple truth that The Times despairs of

-It is the simple truth that The Times despairs of onverting the Republican-Union party to its views, and expects only to draw off from it voters enough to secure the ascendancy of its adversaries, who are all vociferous champions of "the President's policy." A tenth of the votes cast for Lincoln in 1864 would, if cast for McClellan, have secured his election. Take a tithe of its voters away from the Republican-Union party, transfer them to the Democratic, and you will elect a Copperhead Congress, which will repeal the Test Oath and the Civil Rights bill, admit the ex-Rebels to seats, and consign the Southern Blacks to such a future as the White Southrons shall see fit to accord them. Such is the consummation for which The Times is assiduously, zealously preparing: why not say what you mean? You don't expect to carry the Union party for the Johnson programme; you know that the Copporhead party are for it already, and were instinctively from the start. They only needed to know that it puts the loyal Blacks under the feet of the ex-Rebels to give it their hearty support. Vallandigbam is for the Johnson policy by instinct: so is Gen. Forrest; so is Capt. Semmes. There is not a Quantrell or Salisbury Gee in the land who doesn't stigmatize Thaddeus Stevens as a disunionist, and boast his own devotion to the Federal Constitution and the President's policy. The Times is going straight over to these worthies at its highest speed: why does it seek to hide the fact from its

#### readers? ELEGANT EXTRACTS FROM REBEL

LAWS. A resolution has lately been passed by the House, which contemplates the publication of the laws passed by the reconstructed Legislatures of the Rebel States. We forget the precise shape which the matter took: but we trust an effort will be made in Congress to get these codes before the people, and especially that a digest may be made of the statutes affecting the freedmen. Parts of these have already been given to the public in this journal; but the whole ought to be presented in a concise, readable, and authoritative form, that the facts in regard to the scheme of reconstruction may be known. From what we have thus far seen, we believe this legislation is of a character so vindictive, so regardless of all the rights of the freedmen, and so utterly contemptuous of the spirit of the anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution. that it will abundantly demonstrate the unfitness of the Rebel States for immediate readmission.

A friend has sent us the laws of Florida passed by her Legislature at its session begun Dec. 18, 1865, comprised in a pamphlet of 156 pages, and published inder direction of the Attorney-General. They will repay an attentive examination. We should be conent to take the opinion of the most conservative lawyer in New-York on their legal merits; for we do not believe a respectable lawyer can be found who would be willing to approve a code so infamous as this. Let us begin by stating a few of its general characteristics; bearing in mind always that the negroes, by emancipation and by the amendment, were relieved from all the disabilities incident to a state of Slavery, and became entitled to equal civil rights with the Whites.

I. The negroes, mulattoes, and all colored men, are disfranchised, not allowed to vote, hold office, or sit on juries, even where their own interests are involved. II. They are subjected to a triple taxation. They are taxed, first, for all purposes for which the Whites are taxed, and to the same extent. Secondly, they are taxed to support their own schools and school system, including the salaries of State and county superintendents, while they are not allowed a cent from the school fund arising out of the lands given to the State by the United States for that purpose, nor is a cent raised by taxing the property of the State for their benefit. Thirdly, the children of aged and infirm negroes who have been worn out in the service of their old masters, are compelled to support their parents. Although support in their old age is an honest debt which heir former masters owe them, these chivalrous gentlemen have repudiated the debt, and by these laws throw it upon their poor and illegitimate offspring. argument, and say that the concerted procession and | HI. The Florida Legislature has put the colored

people entirely at the mercy of the Whites, by disarming them and arming the Whites.

IV. These laws establish a system of Slavery more

odious and oppressive than the old system. They prescribe for every trifling offense the pillory and the lash. To evade the constitutional amendment which prohibits Slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, they have enlarged the catalogue of crimes. These Florida Rebels have placed it in their own power to force the negroes into vagrancy, and they have made vagrancy a crime for which the freedman may be sold into servitude for a year at a time. By these laws, the mere being out of employment is vagrancy, although the poor man may be willing and anxious to work, could he but find employment. The negroes just freed from Slavery are of course poor and destitute. They have no lands, no houses, no teams or tools, or other means of setting themselves to work. If their former masters, who own all the lands, will not employ them, they are, of course, forced into vagrancy. If they are unable to pay a fine or forfeiture for any offense, no matter how trifling, they may be sold at auction to whoever will take them for the shortest time, and pay fine and costs. These sales, moreover, are cumulative; that is, a man may be sold under several different charges at the same time, and the period of his servitude may reach twenty years, or more. We are assured that, in the interior of that State, one negro has recently been sold for four years, and others for a less time. And a sale even for that period may be practically a sale for life. Suppose Florida readmitted in her present state, and all check upon her legislation removed, all restraint upon her vindictive passions taken off-what chance will a negro, once sold, have to regain his freedom, or control of himself? "If the present authorities," says a thoroughly well-informed correspondent, "feel that they are to have the power and full swing to carry out the law as it now stands, I do not believe it would be two years before half the negroes in Florida would be sold into this kind of Slavery." All that restrains the reëstablishment of the old system is the doubt whether the policy of the President will prevail. If it should, wee to the negro at the South!

Nor is vagrancy the only crime which makes a basis for a slave system. If a colored man violates his com tract, he may be punished as for vagrancy-that is, may be sold into Slavery. What is "violating a contract?" Well, for one thing, "wanton impudence" is; and the planter or his Wnite neighbor or crony are to be judges whether the negro has been impudent or not. "Disrespect to the employer or his agent" is another crime punishable by Slavery. "Failure to perform the work assigned him" is a third cause for which the negro may be sold on the auction-block and scarred by the lash; no matter whether such failure may proceed from illness, or from the extortion-ate demand of his employer, or from any other circumstance. In either case, he may be sentenced to labor for twelve months, or to imprisonment for the same period, or by whipping, or the pillory, or both, at the discretion of the jury. The number of offenses to which the latter punishments are made applicable is frightful, and sufficiently shows the determination of the Florida planters not to surrender the lash as a means of controlling the Blacks. Formerly, the planter flogged his slave whenever he chose, as a matter of course, and public opinion sustained him. Now, he has not only a revengeful and malicious public opinion, but the express enactment of the statute-book. As the law now stands, the negro suffers stripes, the jail, and slavery, for simple breach of a contract; while the master, who is the other party to that contract is merely liable, as in other cases, to damages, to be recovered by the negro in a suit at ommon law, wherein the judge, the jury, the lawyers, and all but the miserable Black plaintiff himself, will be Whites. And this is only a taste of the beauties of Florida law as it stands to-day-of a law which rules a State that Andrew Johnson says ought to be forthwith admitted into Congress to help to make laws for the rest of the Union !

# THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following returns have been received from the ecent voting in West Virginia on the Constitutional Amendment denying the right of Suffrage to Rebels:

Jefferson...... 125 maj.

We occasionally edify ourselves by a perusal of the Current Reports of the "Auditor of Accounts" in the Controller's Office, setting forth the amount of moneys disbursed by the Corporation for various purposes during the quarter in which said accounts are made up. These reports embrace items paid out by the City only-the County bureau not being included. We have before us the report of the Auditor for the quarter ending March 31, 1866, being Board of Aldermen document No. 10. We cannot avoid congratulating some of the lucky fellows whose names appear in this valuable treatise. Take, for instance, our Democratic friend, George H. Purser, who, our readers will recollect, once wanted to hold the purse-strings of the City, but the people said No! By this document, he appears to be in clover and ought to be content. His name first appears on page 189; but it runs through the next 20 pages of the book in the most delightful manner. The triding items which the Controller paid lucky George during the quarter ending last March 31 are as follows:

Warrant No. 126. George H. Purser, services as Clerk, opening Oue-hundred-and-affreenth-st. from Touth-ave, to the Hudson River.
Warrant No. 183. Drafting and Copying Report.
Warrant No. 193. Boom-rent and Fuel.
Warrant No. 193. Diaburements, Revenue Stamps, &c. ..\$2,550 Making a total of which George pocketed on that little job. The next warrant, No. 148, which lucky George gets, is 

or being a saving to the City of about \$400 as compared with the first "Opening." But George makes up the loss to himself on the next "Opening;" for, on page 195, we find the following: Warrant No. 169. George H. Purser, services as clerk, opening Sixty-third-st., from Fifth-ave, to East River, &c. \$1,200 Warrant No. 171. Drafting and copying report. 1,981 Warrant No. 172. Recencest and fuel. 350 Warrant No. 173. Disbursements. 54

Making for George only.....

Total for George..... Good for George! say we. Lucky George don't appear again, until we reach page 197. On that, we learn he had another "streak of luck."

Warrant No. 192 was presented to George for drafting and copying report opening Seventy-first st., from Fourth-ave. to East River. \$1,200 80
Warrant No. 193. Room-rent, fuel, &c. \$40 00
Warrant No. 194. Disbursements and stamps. 105 00
Warrant No. 201. Clerical services. 560 00 Total for Seventy-first-st. \$2,145.80

\$1,500 was paid to other persons for clerical services on the same openings, we can with confidence exclaim, "Happy George! Page 199 embraces but a single item for Purser George; that being Warrant No. 210, which he gobbled up for services as clerk in opening

When we take into consideration the fact that

Ninetieth-st.....\$1,200 00 But the next page rescues him from seeming ill-luck, for Warrant No. 212 gives "Swag " for George on Ninetieth-st.....

paged 203. Here George again looms up, and "fobs" the following items: Warrant No. 233 gives the locky dog, for drafting and copy-ng report opening Ninety-ninth s. . 61,500 32.

(Note the exactness of the item; not fifteen hundred dollars, but fifteen hundred dollars and TRIBTY-TWO CENTS-neither more nor less. Shylock could not have made out this bill, for he is dead.)

Then comes the following: Warrant No. 234. Room-rent, fuel, &c., Ninety-

Lovely George! say we.

minth-st.
Warrant No. 235. Disbursements and stamps....
Warrant No. 242. Clerical services.... Making a total for George in that matter of only \$2,350 32.

George again disappears, until we reach page No. 206. Thereon, Warrant No. 253 makes George the recipient for drafting and

Copying report opening One-hundred-and-thirty-third st. 300 00 third st. Warrant No. 254. Room-rent and fuel (only). 325 00 Warrant No. 255. Scamps and Disbursoments. 90 00 Warrant No. 261. Clerical services. 400 06

Total for George on One-hundred and thirty third-st#2,115 00 Incomparable George! Let the kind reader follow us to page No. 209, and we have done with honest George for the present:

Warrant No. 274 consoled George for drafting and copying report opening Seventy-accenticst. (very moderate at).

Warrant No. 275. Room-rent and fuel (only).

Warrant No. 276. Disbursements (but).

Warrant No. 281. Clerical services (triffing at).....

received from the City Treasury, for "street-openings" ALONE, during "the last quarter," the trifling sum of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS and THIRTY-TWO CENTS; and further, that it was all paid to him on the same day, to wit: the lucky 24th day of January, 1866; from all which we draw the following conclusions:

First: That George is a lucky dog, because he is the only dog in the City that has been able to procure so many delicious bones to pick in such a limited space of time.

Second: That he is a happy dog; for the most miserable cur extant ought to feel happy to have that dish of City Warrants (\$17,863 32) set before him, with the polite request to "go in." Third: He is a smart dog; for he can bark at half a

dozen openings at the same instant; and Fourth: He is an economical and humane dog; for e underlets his kennel to more dogs, and at higher prices, and keeps it better warmed, than any other

dog outside of the final resting-place for all such dogs. Observe, that by separating the bones into homogeneous lots, we find he received for the use of the kennel and warming it alone the sum of \$2,655; and then for a few barks as Clerk he received \$9,000; although other dogs were employed to bark in the same service to the tune of \$7,000.

Hereby, we see that George is a genuine ball-dog, and never lets go of the root of all evil.

Notwithstanding all the good points above enumerated, the tax-payers and property-owners along the line of "the openings" declare that George is a very sad dog after all. They say that their money is filched from them-that his services are either ornamental or mythical-and that such drafts upon the City Treasury tend to destroy confidence in the honesty of every man who countenances, abets, or aids such impudent, bare-faced villainies. There are some other dogs in this book that we shall notice hereafter.

P. S .- We forgot to add that this same George is a public-spirited and progressive dog. He is the dog that wants all the ornamental features of Fifth Avenue destroyed, unless the owners shall feel constrained to " stand and deliver."

#### COLORED CLERGYMEN. We have to face all manner of music in these dis-

tracted days. It may be rather mortifying to have wholesale missionary operations—conversion, not to paint it too finely, of domestic heathen—going on under our own civilized noses-not the Greeks (as John Randolph screamed), but the Potawotamies, the Isles of the Sealanders, the Patagonians, the Dahomeys at our very front door !- not struggling, single supplicants, but heathens by the million calling loudly for clergymen to come and help them. Whether it is the Southern cash or the Southern conscience which has suddenly given out, we do not take upon ourselves to decide; but very pressing demands are now made upon Northern pockets for the purpose of evangelizing the Southern inhabitants of whatever cuticular shade. As a single item, we may mention that 1,200 meeting-houses were destroyed during the war, valued at \$5,000,000. Most of these, sooner or later, the North, in one way or another, will be called upon to rebuild. The Baptists recently held a grand convention in Boston; and it really seemed as if nobody could think or talk of anything but the desolate condition of the Southern churches, and the magnificent field of labor which Emancipation had opened. Other denominations are not behindhand. The Methodists are making mighty preparations for a sporadic incur sion. The Episcopalians are wide-awake, if we may say so without irreverence. The Unitarians, notwithstanding their dreadful snubbing in Charleston. are still kind, forgiving, and generous. Most of the sects interested at all are specially so in the work of education for the ministry of colored preachers. Ethiopia is not only to stretch forth her hands, but she is to be furnished with Hebrew Bibles and Greek chrestomathies and Latin versions, with bodies of divinity and treatises on pulpit eloquence, and all the usual outfit of a divinity-school graduate. Ethiopia, held heretofore to be but dubiously human at best, under the sucient ban of God special and unchangeable, to to be invited to seek salvation. Ethiopia is to be forgiven her facial angle and her disreputable shin-bone. Ethiopia, hereto fore held to be lucky if she were permitted to rank herself with the sheep, now and then furnishing from her black flock a simple and untutored shepherd, is to have shepherds now of her own race trained sedulously for the work, and not wanting in any point of essential theological condition. Ethiopia really seems to be in luck in these her latter days.

It was held to be one of the strongest points of the slaveholders, that they took particularly good care of the souls of their seris: that is, that they allowed certain slaves to preach once a week to certain other slaves, a proper number of White men being by to look out heresy and "incendiary" appeals not having the lower regions for their special topic. But now, when the gates of this Zion are opened, and we can go in and freely inspect the premises, we do not somehow find the beautiful temple which we were assured existed for high and low alike, and alike for bond and free. It turns out to have been a sort of sacred Spanish castle. What religious apparatus the slaves had, they owed to their own provision. If they had a humble meeting-house, it was the work of their own hands after weary hours of unrequited toil. They sold their chickens and their pigs to pay their pastor, if, haply, he was paid at all. If they had a White clergyman, he was always harping upon that well-known text, 'Servants, be obedient to your masters." If they had Bibles, they kept them as charms; for by few or none-by none legally-could the sacred volume be read. The Black, rich in religious genius, with nothing to eling to but religious hope, with nothing to assuage his wretchedness but religious consolation, was pointed out as particularly happy, because he did not hang his harp upon the willows, and did find heart to sing the songs of the Lord in a strange land, though in a minor key and with tears in the most exultant strains. We know what care slaveholders took of the body of a chattel-at best, the care which a good-tempered and prudent turiman takes of the No other crumbs appear for George until we reach | borse which he has selected to win for him the sweep | become "voters identified with Southorn interests."

stakes. But the patriarchs were always very high and mighty about the care which they took of the servils couls. And behold! this care turns out to have been as bogus as the other. The patriarchal curator was like Young Norval's father. His only care was " to increase his store," and not " to keep his son at home;" for he generally sent him, upon the first opportunity, to the New-Orleans man-market.

Whether the new newro ministers, upon completing their curriculum, will be allowed to preach a long broad and whole gospel, except by the grace of Union bayonets, remains to be seen. We are sorry to doubt but, with our eyes open, we are obliged to. Only look at the account which we published the other day of the adventures and sufferings of Mr. Lewis, . Methodist and Presiding Elder of the Charlestor (S. C.) District. He went out to Barnwell District, and preached there to five hundred persons. He baptized eighty-four persons, and administered the saorament to two hundred. The next day comes to him a crowd of Confederate rioters, and among them W. G. nore Simms, jr. "Are you the d-d Yankee preacher who harangued the niggers here yesterday ?" quoth Simms. "Cut his throat," says another benevolent White man. "Make minee meat of him," cries another. "Show me your authority for preaching the gospel, you d-d Yankee!" exclaims another ar dent admirer of ecclesiastical order and discipline. At this point, Mr. Lewis managed to get into a car and to escape to Charleston; being reserved, perhaps, for future martyrdom.

We do not often obtrude our advice upon religious bodies; but, if there be one which has a penny to spare and a preacher at liberty, we beseech it to send a minister extraordinary to South Carolina, charged with the one duty only of converting the heathen soul of the junior Simms to politeness and Christianity. The work is quite as much as one man ought to under-

#### WHAT'S IN A NAME! A writer for The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says:

"When Slarery existed among us, it was customary and proper for slaves to assume the names of their owners for the purpose of their identity. They have now become free citizens, having no identity with, nor relation to, their former owners. We would then respectfully inquire what right they have to appropriate their former owners names, any more than

He complains that the names of the most respectable citizens, hitherto "dissociated from erime," are now dragged through the police courts, heralded in the newspapers, and spread upon the criminal records of the country, "as guilty of all the crimes contained in the decalogue, or which disgrace humanity," and asks, when these names are

"thus published to the country without explanation, who is prepared to say what may be the consequence to some member of the family of the same name, or to all the family thus pub-licly disgraced?" Ah, there's the rub. Who will be able to say

whether it is the white, yellow, or black descendant from the aristocratic ancestry, that has committed the crimes reported in connection with the family name t It it be treason, assassination, murder, highway robbery, torture by starvation, arson, and the like, perhaps it would be a safe rule to set it down to the whiter line of descent. But, if the offenses be of the milder catalogue, such as receiving an education, assembling for religious service, energetically cultivating the soil, refusing to work without wages, and the like, it is fair to infer they are committed by the darker members of the family. It is suggested that the Freedmen's Bureau take steps to compel the freedmen to drop the patronymic inherited from their fathers and owners, and to adopt "a name of their own." Now, if the poor negro is able to live and thrive under all the odium that attaches to many of these names, it seems to us that the Whites, who have brought them into reproach, ought to be grateful for the continuance of the copartnership. But if these squeamish ex-Rebels are dissatisfied with their names, they need not make it a new cause for hate and violence toward the negro; let them petition the Legislatures to have them changed; for they will thus not only escape the chances of being confounded with the colored mem-bers of their family, but will also avoid the transmitting to their own descendants the odium of treason which must necessarily attach to and follow the names of traitors.

# IMPORTATION OF LABOR

How one absurdity is sometimes swallowed up by another is seen in the present somewhat extensive movement for the importation of labor into the Guil States. The popular theory hitherto dogmatically promulgated by Southern leaders was, that white men could not labor in the Southern States. Cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco could be cultivated successfully only by niggers;" "white men will rot on a cotton plantation;" "nothing but a nigger and a mule can stand the Southern sun"-these were the chief postulates of the economists South. More recently. Slavery being abolished, and the political atmosphere changed, old "truths" have perished. Now the "nigger" is utterly worthless. "Cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco cannot be made by free niggers." The whole economy of nature has, therefore, suddenly changed. The climate of the Cotton States is the most delightful in the world, perfectly

healthful and most congenial to the white laborer. Thus, it would seem that truth may, through hate, force itself where experience and common sense failed to carry it. For the newspapers and men who, a little while ago, were so persistent in their abuse of for eigners and "Northern mudsills," and maintained au effective opposition against the introduction of white and intelligent labor into the Cotton States, are now the most realous advocates of the wholesale importa-

tion of foreign laborers. Six months ago, it was insisted that "niggers won't work, and white men can't stand the climate." The South was declared to be utterly ruined; and nothing but the introduction of coolies, or the devisement of ome system of freed labor would ever again enable the planters to resume operations. These theorists have now tacked about. The truth that labor, to be valuable, must be certain, has always been a fundamental axiom the world over; but the planters in the South are only just beginning to understand that it is possible to secure the certainty of labor by other neans than shackles, whipping-posts, blood-hounds and lashes. Labor protected in its civil rights by the right of suffrage is now presented to the people of the South as one of the accomplished facts of the timesas available and as practicable on the Southern plantation as on the Western farm or in the Eastern fac-

But the late Rebels must persist in their hatred of the negro; and this perverse prejudice which pos-sesses and governs the whole class that essays to represent the South, blinds them to the plain, short, practical road out of all their difficulties. If the negro proves himself an industrious laborer, he will ecome a permanent citizen, clothed with all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship; he will become an active element in the politics of the States, a power in the land; a voter whose ballot will determine elections. This must be the logical and irresistible result of successful labor by the freedmen; therefore, he must not be allowed to succeed. He must be tampered with, defrauded of lawful wages, forced to live on short rations, must be ill clad, education must be denied to his children and religious instruction to himself and family; he must be abused, insulted, driven from his home, beaten and inhumanly treated, until endurance becomes impossi-ble, that when forced in self-protection to resistance, he may be shot. All this to prove that freedmen cannot be relied on to cultivate the soil in the Cotton States. They must then be superseded by white labor and driven from the country. "They 'It become extinct like the Indians."

Societies have already been organized in the Cotton States for the importation of laborers, who may in time

A